

# THE CONDOR'S FATE AT LAST EXPLAINED

British Warship Foundered in Terrific Gale of December 3.

HER SIGNAL ROCKETS SEEN

Sealing Vessels, However, Were Unable to Get Near Enough to Disabled Craft to Render Assistance—Letter From Sailor Clears Mystery.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12.—At last the Condor's fate is definitely known. Information to the effect that she foundered, carrying her crew of 119 to death in a gale on the night of December 3, is given in a letter written from Bamfield Creek, by a hunter on the sealing schooner Mary Taylor. The sealer, Robert Marshall, who wrote to his brother, who lives on a farm near this city, says:

"It's too bad about the Condor, isn't it? One of the schooners saw her in distress on December 3 night. She was drifting off guns, and rockets, but it was too rough to go near her. Afterward they could not see her."

Marshall makes another reference to the lost warship in his letter, which indicates that he could tell more of the fate of the Condor, for he says in closing:

"But I suppose you know from the newspapers all about how she went down."

Sailed on December 2.

The Mary Taylor is now bound to the Bering Sea and will not be back for about two months. The Condor sailed from here for the South Sea via Honolulu on December 2, and a very heavy gale raged for two days afterward.

Some life buoys, a boat and small wreckage from her were found on the west coast of Vancouver Island and she was posted as lost by the Admiralty on February 17. Until now nothing was known of how she met disaster.

## THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THEATRICAL TRUST

Booking of Weber & Fields by E. D. Stair at Lafayette Theater Bore of Contention.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The serenity of the theatrical trust has at last been broken. It is in the throes of a fierce international war, which threatens to disrupt the big organization. Zimmerman, of Nixon & Zimmerman, is leading the opposition. He has always been one of the staunchest pillars of the trust. Zimmerman charges Erlanger, of Klaw & Erlanger, with looking after his personal interests rather than those of the trust. He says the firm's members have been using the trust to further their own affairs largely, and declares he will withdraw his interests unless there is an immediate change in direction.

Zimmerman's charges are based on the fact that Erlanger allowed E. D. Stair to book Weber and Fields at the Lafayette in Washington and other non-trust houses in the big cities, to the detriment and loss of the trust managers. He also charges Stair with failing to keep agreements with the trust. Stair has replied that if Erlanger made a mistake in not booking the attraction, that is no reason why he should make the same mistake. Stair says he only has a community of interests agreement on attractions like Mrs. Fiske.

A special meeting of trust managers is to be called to discuss the strife. Several managers tonight declared that if the trust should ever split, now will be the time.

## PLANS FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED ISLANDERS

(Continued from First Page.)

and start for the devastated island when she had completed loading. The Buffalo was under orders to go to Manila with officers and men for the ships out there and to bring home officers and men whose terms of sea service or terms of enlistment had expired. The Buffalo was to go to Manila, it is probable that she will return to Brooklyn before starting on her voyage to the Philippines.

The first news which the Navy Department had that the tug Potomac had gone to Martinique came yesterday morning from Capt. Yates Stirling, the commandant of the San Juan, reporting. This telegram said that the tug Potomac had gone to Martinique, the department got a telegram from Lieut. Benjamin R. McCormick, the Potomac's commander, dated the island of Dominica, reporting his arrival there and that he was leaving immediately for Martinique.

Water for Natives.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who showed in the Spanish war that he was a resourceful, thoughtful officer, demonstrated again yesterday that he was alive to the requirements of an emergency by suggesting to Secretary Moody that fresh water for drinking purposes be sent to Martinique. He not only made this suggestion, but offered to furnish the means to carry it out. His idea will be laid before the President and the Cabinet by Secretary Moody today, when the relief plans will be completed. Admiral Bradford's suggestion was embodied in the following memorandum of Secretary Moody:

"It has occurred to the bureau that the refugees from the island of Martinique may suffer for the want of good water. Naturally surface water will be strongly impregnated with sulphur, and therein unsuitable for drinking purposes.

Barges Ready for Use.

"There is a good water large at Key West, with a capacity of 175,000 gallons, ready for immediate use. There is another at Norfolk with capacity of 400,000 gallons, ready for immediate use. They might be towed at once to whatever locality is selected for the camp for the refugees. They can be refilled at Kingston, Jamaica, or Cape Haitien, Haiti, where there is an abundance of good water."

Col. William H. Michael, chief clerk of the State Department, who is a member of the executive board of the National Red Cross, said yesterday that arrangements were being made for a special meeting of the board today to devise measures for distributing relief to the people of Martinique. Miss Clara Barton left Washington last Thursday for Russia to attend the convention of Red Cross organizations of the world. Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, is first vice president of the National Red Cross. General Wilson is in Washington.

## PRESIDENT URGES PROMPT MEASURES

Message to Congress Outcome of White House Conference—President Loubet's Reply to Condolences.

President Roosevelt's action for the relief of the sufferers of the West Indies was characteristically prompt. It was decided upon after Secretary Hay had called at the White House with the report received from Louis H. Ayme, United States consul at Guadeloupe. This was official and concise confirmation of the press dispatches, which the President has scanned closely since the first fragmentary reports began to come in last week.

Consul Ayme's dispatch was as follows: "The disaster is complete. The city wiped out. Consul Prentiss and his family are dead. Governor says 30,000 have perished. Fifty thousand are homeless and hungry. He suggests that the Red Cross be asked to send codfish, flour, beans, rice, salt meats, and biscuits as quickly as possible. Visit of war vessels valuable."

President Roosevelt informed Secretary Hay of his intention to send a special message to Congress on the subject, and requested that he ask Secretary Root and Secretary Moody to at once plan for the distribution of relief through their respective departments. Similar directions were issued to Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury Department, which is expected, will co-operate with the revenue cutters at its disposal.

The President's Message.

The President's message was brief and to the point. It follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"One of the greatest calamities in history has fallen upon our neighboring island of Martinique. The consul of the United States at Guadeloupe has telegraphed to me that the disaster is complete. The city of St. Pierre has ceased to exist, and that the American consul and his family have perished. He is informed that thirty thousand people have been killed and that fifty thousand are homeless and hungry; that there is urgent need of all kind of provisions, and that the visit of vessels for the work of supply and rescue is imperatively required."

"The government of France, while expressing their thanks for the marks of sympathy which have reached them from America, inform us that Fort de France and the entire island of Martinique are still threatened. They therefore, request that, for the purpose of rescuing the people who are in such deadly peril and threatened with starvation, the Government of the United States may send, as soon as possible, the means of transportation by which the American people in that region, are also seriously menaced by the calamity which has taken so appalling a form in Martinique."

"I have directed the Departments of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy to take such measures for the relief of these stricken people as they may deem wise and proper. I have also directed the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to be made, to be immediately available. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Washington, May 12, 1902."

President Loubet's Reply.

During the forenoon M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, called at the White House with President Loubet's reply to the cablegram of condolence on the Martinique disaster which President Roosevelt transmitted to him at Paris on Saturday. The cablegram read as follows:

"Washington, May 10, 1902. "His Excellency, M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic:

"I pray your excellency to accept the profound sympathy of the American people for the appalling calamity which has come upon the people of Martinique. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Paris, May 11, 1902."

"President Roosevelt:

"I thank your excellency for the expression of profound sympathy you have sent me by cable. I am sure that the American people will join me in thanks to the American people. EMILE LOUBET."

Prompt Action Urged.

Late yesterday afternoon Secretary Root called at the White House and had a long talk with the President concerning the plans for the concentration and shipment of supplies to the scene of devastation. The President was especially urgent that the most rapid steps possible be taken, and directed the various departments to lend their every effort to the prompt extension of relief.

TORMENTORS MADDENED HIM.

Half-Witted Man Slays a Neighbor and Badly Wounds a Boy.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 12.—Cephas Moore, half-witted, at Barton, this county, this morning infuriated from being tormented by boys, killed Thomas Gardner, aged forty-five, while at work, and badly wounded a boy named Myers. Moore got a gun and started out to kill Gardner, who was working in a field. He fired a shot which struck Gardner in the chest, and he was killed. Myers was also wounded in the leg. Moore is now being held by the police.

## MINERS OBEY ORDER TO CLOSE WORKINGS

(Continued from First Page.)

Lackawanna region, with the exception of three or four, this afternoon elected their delegates to the Hazleton convention, and in nearly every instance they were instructed. The Diamond local, in the heart of the city, which selected two men with four votes, instructed them not to favor a strike.

There were a number of others that followed this lead, but it is thought at this hour that the vote largely favors a strike, and that if District No. 1 has the convention on Wednesday will declare in favor of a tie-up.

It is now an open secret here that President Mitchell does not favor a general strike at this time, that President Nichols, of District No. 1, does, and that there have been sharp words between the two leaders in consequence.

Three-Days-a-Week Plan.

It is Mitchell's belief that a better plan, and one that would not seriously affect the men, would be the three-days-a-week plan, which would curtail production. The opposition say that this would prove a mistake; that it would mean an increase in the price of coal, which would be felt by the common people, and that this would react against the United Mine Workers.

As was expected, every colony was idle in the Lackawanna region today, the operators not making any effort to start up the breakers. There has been a report that the companies would try to keep the washeries going, but this proved untrue. They were as silent as the mines.

# FLOODS AND STARVATION AND GREATLY TO THE SUFFERING IN MARTINIQUE

(Continued from First Page.)

Moutet, governor of the colony, tried to stop the panic which seized the inhabitants of St. Pierre when Mont Pelee became threatening, assuring them that danger would not increase, and sent detachments of soldiers to prevent an exodus of the inhabitants.

Later he went to St. Pierre himself, taking his wife with him, as evidence that he considered the town to be free from danger.

The Roraima's Story.

The steamer Roraima reached St. Pierre about 6 o'clock Thursday evening with ten passengers, among whom were a Mrs. Stokes and her three children, and a Mrs. H. Ince. When the vessel came to the pier the passengers were on deck gazing at the spouting volcano, and when all eyes were upon Pelee, a terrific explosion occurred, followed by the huge tidal wave. Gas, rocks, smoke, flame, and white hot ashes were hurled upon the town with terrific force, and right here Mr. Ayme says the stories of the disaster began.

Twelve survivors of the horror are in the military hospital here. Twenty-eight burned and maimed people were rescued, but sixteen of this number died before the vessel reached here.

Only four of the twelve now alive are expected to recover. In most of the instances the people had inhaled flames.

A newspaper steamer went to St. Pierre from here Sunday morning. All the way up the coast the island was half hidden by a gray pall of smoke and dust, and quantities of wreckage were passed.

All Kinds of Wreckage.

This debris consisted of pieces of large and small vessels, sections of houses, large trees, and floating bodies, over which hung a host of seagulls, and in the midst of the human remains sharks were fighting.

At Le Precheur, five miles north of St. Pierre, canoe after canoe, laden with picnic-parkers, natives, was passed, and they all wanted to be taken aboard the steamer.

Approaching the shore at St. Pierre, it was seen that not a house or building of any description was left. The ruins were still burning, and amid heaps of mud, ashes and stones were seen an indescribable mixture of human limbs and bodies.

Most of the corpses lay face downward. The odor of burned flesh filled the air. In one corner the bodies of twenty-one men, women and children were found in a confused mass, and in the middle of what was once the Place Bertin there ran a tiny stream, the remains of the river Goyave. Blocks of hot stone were scattered about and from beneath protruded the arm of a white woman.

Air Suddenly Filled.

The air must have been suddenly filled with gaseous flames, which the people tried in vain not to inhale, as it was noticed that most of the victims had their hands clasped tightly over their mouths. In front of the Colonial Bank of Barbados were found a corpse and a body of a policeman.

Mr. Evans, of the engineers' department of the Roraima, said today: "The vessel arrived at St. Pierre about 3 o'clock, and eight bells struck, Mont Pelee exploded. Norris and I rushed below. Neither of us was badly burned. We were going to our posts in the engine room to weigh anchor at the time, as the Roraima was about to leave the port."

"When I came up from below the ship was ash, and the red hot stones and ashes were being blown about by the wind. We fought flames until 3 o'clock, when the Souchet came to our rescue. Everybody who could was then at work building a raft, as we saw the steamer could not long remain afloat."

Captain Muggag's Death.

Benzon, the carpenter on the Roraima, told the story of the death of Captain Muggag. He said:

"I was on deck when the explosion occurred. Captain Muggag ordered me to get up anchor, and I had reached the windlass when the torrent of fire swept down our decks. I rushed into the fore-castle to get some of my belongings together, and coming out, saw Captain Muggag, Mr. Scott, the first officer, and other members of the crew."

"Captain Muggag had been on the bridge. He was terribly burned and had inhaled the flames. He wanted to jump overboard and I tried to get him to put on a life preserver, but he was so crazed with pain that I don't think he understood what I was saying."

He was undressed, having torn off his clothes when they took fire. He jumped into the water."

BEHELD NO FLAME:  
ONLY BURNING CINDERS

Victims in St. Pierre Met Death From Asphyxiation—Helping the Refugees.

PARIS, May 12.—The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at Fort de France says that the quays near the anchorage at St. Pierre are covered with heaps of merchandise which are still intact. All the trees in the vicinity of the city were leveled with the ground and the few that escaped burning all lie with their heads to the south. The stones on which the lighthouse stood were torn asunder and thrown for a great distance.

Saw No Flame.

Injured survivors declare that they saw no flame, only burning cinders. The center of the town, which is ten miles from Mount Pelee, has been converted into a rocky plain. Otherwise the houses are intact. All the inhabitants died from asphyxiation in the exact position in which the catastrophe surprised them.

It is estimated that 20,000 persons perished in St. Pierre. Most of the victims are buried under cinders to the depth of several yards.

The steamer Rubis went from Fort de France to St. Pierre, taking those who were appointed by the government to distribute help among the refugees, and from St. Pierre was thought to have been lost. On the voyage she met tugs towing lighters filled with refugees.

Difficult to Land.

It was difficult to land at St. Pierre, the heat on shore being overpowering. Not a living thing was seen nor could a drop of water be found. The darkness caused by the clouds of ashes and the incessant rumblings of the earth added to the horror of the scene.

Of the government offices only the metal gates remain. The walls of the buildings have been calined. Traces can be seen of the sites that were occupied by the custom house and numerous large stores in that vicinity.

Bodies were found lying in all sorts of attitudes. All the victims were completely nude, and the features of many of them were repulsive.

The value of the Bank of Martinique were found intact. Securities and specie to the value of 2,000,000 marks were sent to Fort de France.

## INHABITANTS FLEE FROM ST. VINCENT

Refugees Arriving at St. Thomas Tell Stories of Hardships and Sufferings.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 12.—Refugees from St. Vincent are arriving in large numbers at Dominica. They all relate stories of great sufferings and hardships. Many empty canoes have been seen in the channel, drifting toward Guadeloupe.

The United States tug Potomac passed Dominica today. The French cable ship Pouyer Quartier, which is trying to repair the cable, reports that in some places near Martinique the cable was found 1,300 meters below the surface, where formerly the water was but 200 meters deep.

FELT IN JAMAICA.

Sulphur Baths Give Evidence of the Volcanic Disturbances.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 12.—Disturbances caused by the volcanic eruptions to the southeast of this island are being felt here. The sulphur springs bath has grown extremely hot. The weather is extremely sultry.

A report from Dominica states that the boiling lake in that island has disappeared, and the atmosphere is impregnated with sulphur gases.

## TRYING TO PURCHASE CARGOES OF FOODSTUFFS

Morris K. Jesup Negotiating for Provisions Now on the Way to the West Indies.

NEW YORK, May 12.—To buy one or more loads of provisions now afloat in the West Indies, and send them to Fort de France, was the problem that Morris K. Jesup, president of the Chamber of Commerce, laid before himself today, and spent most of the day working on it. He has called a relief meeting of the chamber for Wednesday, at 12:30 p. m., but has gone at the business on his own responsibility in anticipation of what the chamber will do.

The steamer Madiana, of the Quebec Steamship Company, arrived at St. Thomas from this port on Sunday evening. Her port of destination was St. Pierre, but as there is no St. Pierre left, she will go to Fort de France. She would be due there in the ordinary course of events on Friday next, but if some or all of her intermediate stops could be cut out, she could get to Fort de France possibly by Wednesday night.

Plenty of Provisions.

Whether or not this change in her itinerary can be made has not yet been decided. She has on board a cargo bulk of 1,500 barrels, of which 1,400 barrels are destined for St. Pierre, and consist almost entirely of provisions, such as beef, pork, flour, corn meal, oleomargarine, and lard. Mr. A. J. Outerbridge, of the Quebec Line, said today that there would be enough food in this cargo to last for provisions, to say nothing of the remaining 200 bulk destined for other islands, to supply the sufferers in Martinique for something like two weeks.

Mr. Jesup was endeavoring today to make arrangements to purchase outright all the provisions on the Madiana and give them to the authorities at Fort de France for distribution. In the forenoon he sent this message to the French government at Paris, to be forwarded to the authorities of Fort de France: "New York Chamber of Commerce meets 1000 provisions, to say nothing of the remaining 200 bulk destined for other islands, to supply the sufferers in Martinique for something like two weeks."

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